

## 6220.0 - Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 2013

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## Summary

### Summary of Findings

**NOTE:** This is the final issue of Job Search Experience, Australia, July 2013 - 6222.0. This information is now available in [Participation, Job Search and Mobility \(cat. no. 6226.0\)](#).

More information regarding changes to the supplementary survey programme can be found in Information paper: Outcomes of the Labour Household Surveys Content Review, 2012 (cat. no. 6107.0), or contact [labourforce@abs.gov.au](mailto:labourforce@abs.gov.au)

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

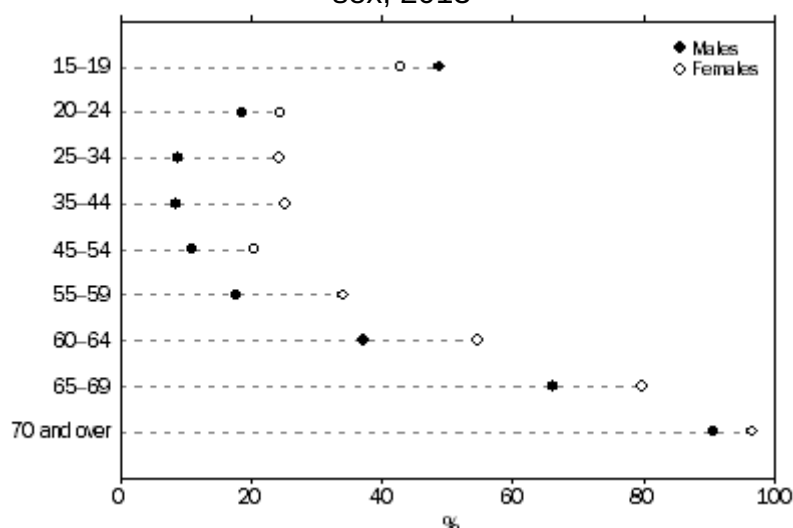
#### OVERVIEW

In September 2013, the Persons Not in the Labour Force survey found there were 6.3 million people aged 15 years and over who were not in the labour force. This represented 34% of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, and has remained stable over recent years (Table 1).

Of those people not in the labour force:

- 60% were women;
- 22% wanted to work (23% of women and 20% of men) (Table 1); and
- 16% were aged 15–24 years, 40% were aged 25–64 years and 43% were aged 65 years and over (Table 2).

**Persons not in the labour force, Proportion of the civilian population-Age group (years)-By sex, 2013**



The proportion of persons not in the labour force was highest in the age groups most likely to be retired (73% for those aged 65–69 years and 94% for those 70 years and over) and those in the age group coinciding with school study (46% for those aged 15–19 years) (Table 3).

Apart from those aged 15–19 years, there were a higher proportion of women who were not in the labour force than men (Table 3).

The main activity reported for those not in the labour force varied by age. The main activity for those aged 15–24 years was attending an educational institution (81%), while for those 65 years and over, it was retired or voluntarily inactive (53% for 65–69 years and 62% for those 70 years and over) (Table 2).

Across the other age groups (25 to 64 years), the most common main activity for males was own long term health condition or disability (32%). For women the most common main activity was home duties (37%) (Table 2).

### **WITH MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE**

In September 2013, there were 1,004,000 people with marginal attachment to the labour force, a significant increase from 918,100 in 2012, representing approximately 16% of people not in the labour force.

Persons not in the labour force are considered to be marginally attached to the labour force if they:

- wanted to work and were actively looking for work but were not available to start work in the reference week (89,100); or
- wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks (914,900).

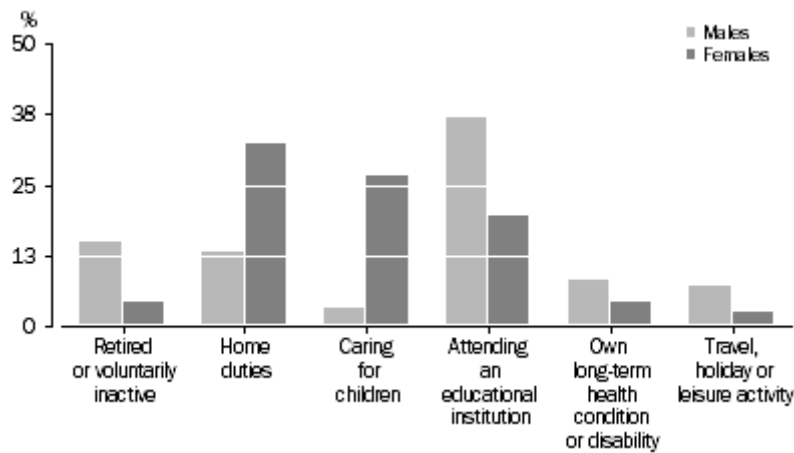
Of those with marginal attachment to the labour force:

- 608,300 (61%) were women;
- 91% were not actively looking for work, but were available to start work within four weeks (Table 1);
- 288,700 (29%) were aged 15–24 years (Table 3); and
- 197,800 (20%) had never held a job (Table 4).

The largest age group of men with marginal attachment to the labour force were 15–19 years (26%), followed by men 25–34 years (14%). By comparison, the two largest age groups of women with marginal attachment to the labour force were 35–44 years (23%) and 25–34 years (23%) (Table 3).

### **Main activity when not in the labour force**

**Persons with marginal attachment, Selected main activity when not in the labour force-By sex, 2013**



The most commonly reported main activity for men with marginal attachment to the labour force was 'Attending an educational institution' (37% of men compared to 20% of women), whereas for women it was 'Home duties' (32% of women compared to 13% of men) and 'Caring for children' (27% of women compared to 3% of men) (Table 4).

### **Wanted to work but not actively looking**

There were 265,400 people not in the labour force because they were caring for children who wanted to work but were not actively looking for work. The majority (95%) were women (Table 9).

### **Time since last job**

In September 2013, 80% (806,200) of people with marginal attachment to the labour force had worked before. Of these people about a third (31%) had worked less than 12 months ago, and a further 22% had worked one to three years ago (Table 4).

### **Not actively looking for work - Intention to enter the labour force in the next 12 months**

There were 914,900 people who were marginally attached to the labour force but not actively looking for work and available to start work within four weeks. This is a significant increase from 833,700 in 2012. Of these people, 657,200 (72%) indicated that they intended to, or might enter the labour force in the next 12 months, of whom:

- 393,100 (60%) were women;
- 68,400 (10%) were discouraged job seekers (see below); and
- 440,900 (67%) reported that they would prefer to work part-time (Table 5).

Of women with marginal attachment to the labour force who were not actively looking for work and who intended to or might enter the workforce in the next 12 months, 295,700 (75%) preferred part-time work, while 86,300 (22%) preferred full-time work. For men, 145,300 (55%) preferred part-time work and 105,100 (40%) preferred full-time work. The remaining people did not know if they wanted to work full-time or part-time.

The main reasons for those not actively looking for work who stated they intended to, or might enter the labour force in the next 12 months, were that they were currently attending an education institution (26%) or they were caring for children (16%).

Of those with marginal attachment who were not actively looking for work, 23% reported that they were not intending to enter the labour force in the next 12 months (Table 5).

## Discouraged Job Seekers

In September 2013, there were 117,200 discouraged job seekers aged 15 years and over. Historically, the proportion of male discouraged jobseekers has been less than females, however, in 2013 the proportion of male discouraged jobseekers has risen to 53% (62,200) up from 47% (50,200) in 2012 (Table 1).

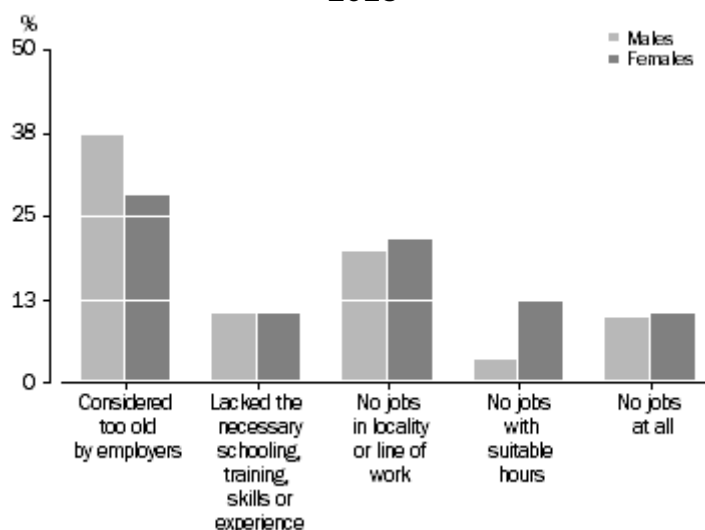
Discouraged job seekers are those people with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:

- considered to be too young or too old by employers;
- believes ill health or disability discourages employers;
- lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience;
- difficulties because of language or ethnic background;
- no jobs in their locality or line of work;
- no jobs with suitable hours; or
- no jobs at all.

Of the 117,200 discouraged job seekers:

- 66,800 (57%) were aged 55 years and over;
- 55,000 (47%) were women and 62,200 (53%) were men;
- 16,900 (14%) had never had a job (Table 7);
- 68,400 (58%) intended to or might enter the labour force in the next 12 months (Table 7), of whom 66% preferred to work part-time (Table 5);
- 40,500 were not currently looking for work but had looked for work in the previous 12 months (Table 7); and
- 44,900 (38%) did not intend to enter the labour force in the next 12 months, of whom 52% stated the main reason they were not actively looking for work was because they were 'Considered too old by employers' (Table 5).

**Discouraged job seekers, Selected main reason for not actively looking for work-By sex, 2013**



For all discouraged job seekers, the most commonly reported main reason for not actively

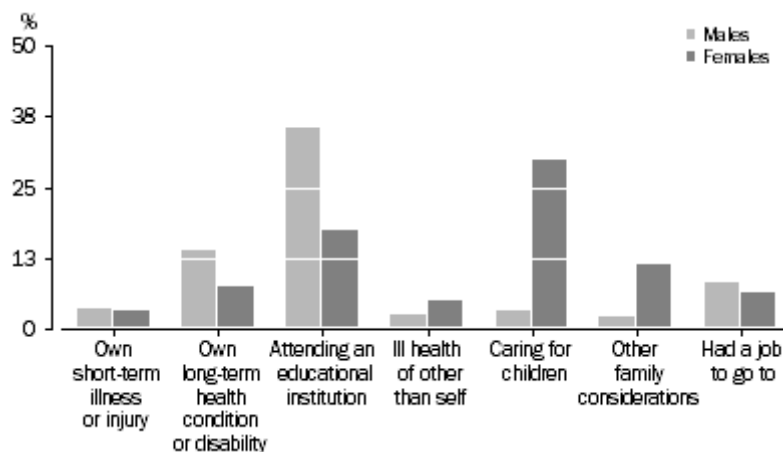
looking for work was 'Considered too old by employers' (33%). This was followed by 'No jobs in locality or line of work' (20%) (Table 5).

### **Main reason for not actively looking for work - those who were not discouraged job seekers**

There were 797,700 people who were not discouraged job seekers, who wanted to work, but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks. These people accounted for 79% of all people with marginal attachment to the labour force (Table 4). This is a significant increase from 727,200 people in 2012.

Of the 797,700 people who were not discouraged job seekers, the most commonly reported main reason for not actively looking for work, by men, was 'Attending an educational institution' (36%), followed by 'Own long-term health condition or disability' (14%). By comparison, the most commonly reported main reason for women was 'Caring for children' (30%), followed by 'Attending an educational institution' (17%) (Table 6).

### **Persons who were not discouraged job seekers, marginally attached to the labour force, not actively looking for work and available, Selected main reason for not actively looking for work-By sex, 2013**



### **WITHOUT MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE**

In September 2013, there were 5.3 million people (2.2 million men and 3.1 million women) aged 15 years and over without marginal attachment to the labour force. Of these:

- 84% reported that they did not want to work, or did not know if they wanted to work;
- 7% wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks (Table 1);
- 9% were permanently unable to work;
- 49% were aged 65 years and over (53% of all men and 47% of all women);
- 15% were aged 55–64 years old; and
- 17% never had a job, of whom 59% were women (Table 8).

### **Main activity when not in the labour force**

For those without marginal attachment to the labour force, the most commonly reported main activity when not in the labour force was 'Retired or voluntarily inactive' (35%) followed by 'Home duties' (20%) (Table 8).

## **Time since last job**

In September 2013, there were 4.4 million people without marginal attachment to the labour force who had previously had a job. Of these:

- 54% last worked 10 or more years ago; and
- 21% last worked less than 3 years ago (Table 8).

# **Conceptual Framework**

## **CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

### **PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE (PNILF) AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER**

Persons not in the labour force consists of those who are marginally attached to the labour force, and those who are not. Persons who are marginally attached to the labour force satisfy some, but not all, of the criteria used to classify a person as unemployed.

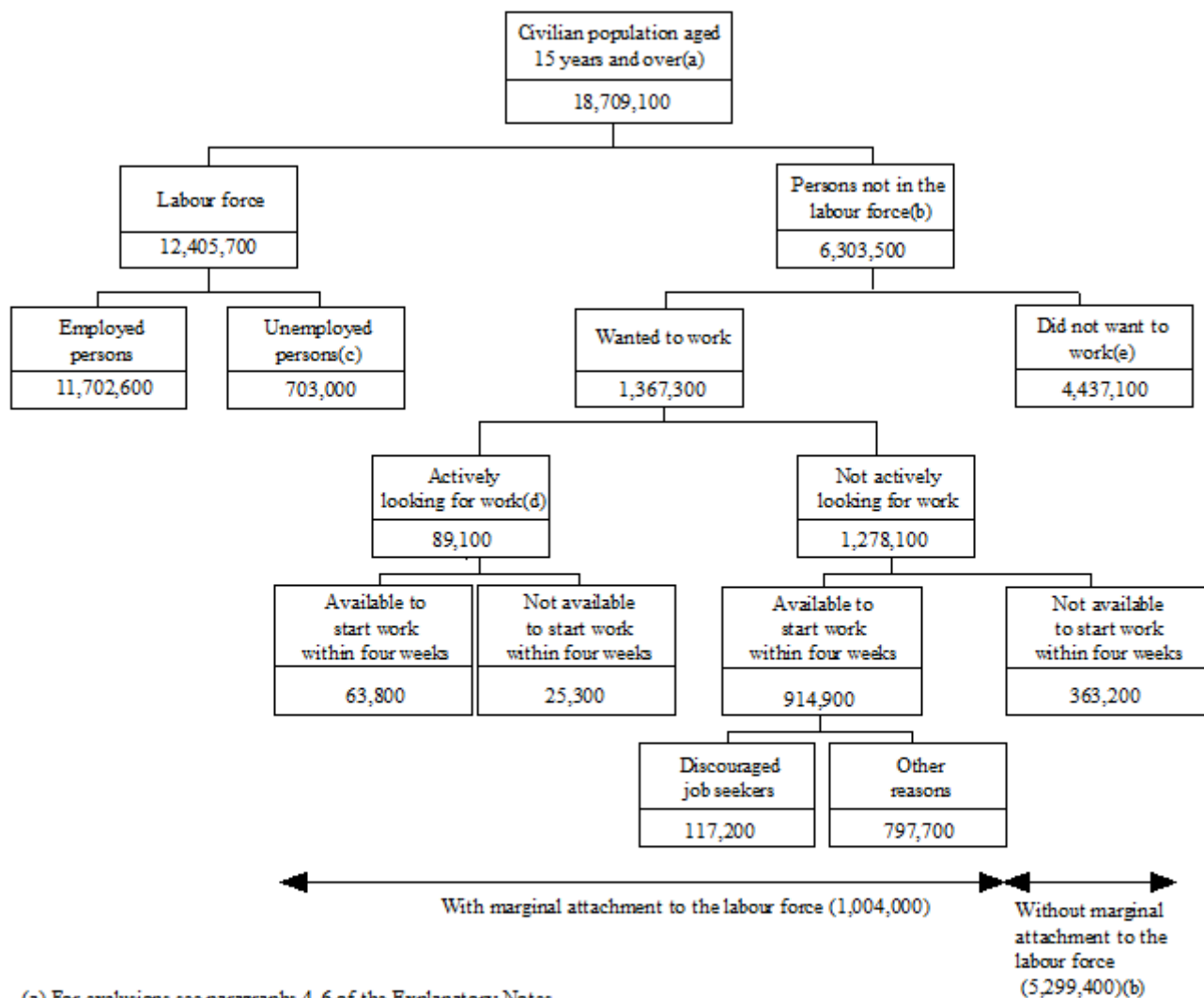
Persons not in the labour force are considered to be marginally attached to the labour force if they:

- wanted to work and were actively looking for work (but, unlike unemployed people, were not available to start work in the reference week); or
- wanted to work and were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks.

Persons not in the labour force are not marginally attached to the labour force if they:

- did not want to work; or
- wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks.

The following diagram presents estimates from the September 2013 PNILF Survey.



(a) For exclusions see paragraphs 4-6 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes 499,100 people who were permanently unable to work.

(c) Includes future starters.

(d) Refers to people who were actively looking for work, but were not available to start work in the reference week.

(e) Includes people who 'Did not know'.

## Main Features

### NOTES

#### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents information about people aged 15 years and over who are not in the labour force: that is, neither employed nor unemployed. The data measure the potential supply of labour not reflected in employment and unemployment statistics, and measure the characteristics of that potential supply.

Statistics in this publication were obtained from the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, conducted throughout Australia in September 2013 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Information collected in the survey includes details about whether people not in the labour force wanted to work; reasons why they were not actively looking for work, or were not available for work; and their main activity while not in the labour force.

Many people not in the labour force have some attachment to the labour force. For example,

they may want a job, but for a variety of reasons are not actively looking for work even though they are available to start a job. There is an expectation that many of these people could move into the labour force in the short term, or could do so if labour market conditions changed.

The ABS conducted this survey again in February 2014, together with the Underemployed Workers and Job Search Experience topics. From February 2015 information on Persons Not In the Labour Force will be collected as part of the Participation, Job Search and Mobility survey.

## **ROUNDING**

As estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

## **CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE**

The ABS is progressively introducing online data collection to the LFS. For September 2013 online data collection was offered to 56% of the Labour Force sample. Of the households responding to the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, approximately 11% submitted their data online. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

The September 2013 Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey is based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing based sample, progressively introduced to the LFS from May 2013. For more information see the article in the May 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

## **INQUIRIES**

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Labour Market Statistics Section on Canberra (02) 6252 7206, email <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>. The ABS Privacy Policy outlines how the ABS handles any personal information that you provide to us.

## **About this Release**

Persons not in the labour force are people who are neither employed nor unemployed in a particular reference period. They are divided into those with marginal attachment to the labour force and those without marginal attachment to the labour force, based on whether they wanted to work, whether they actively looked for work in the last 12 months and whether they were available for work.

The Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey collects a range of information about people not in the labour force, including the reasons why they were not actively looking for work or were not available for work, their main activity while not in the labour force, whether they have worked previously and if so, time since their last job, occupation in their last job and the reasons for ceasing their last job.

Estimates can be cross-classified by labour force demographics such as state, sex, marital status and birthplace.



# Explanatory Notes

## Explanatory Notes

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### INTRODUCTION

**1** The statistics in this publication were compiled from data collected in the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey conducted throughout Australia in September 2013 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). Respondents to the monthly LFS who were within scope of the supplementary survey were asked further questions.

**2** The publication Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) contains information about survey design, sample design, scope, coverage and population benchmarks relevant to the monthly LFS, which also apply to supplementary surveys. It also contains definitions of demographic and labour force characteristics, and information about collection methods relevant to both the monthly LFS and supplementary surveys.

#### CONCEPTS SOURCES AND METHODS

**3** The conceptual framework used in Australia's LFS aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling these estimates, are presented in Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001).

#### SCOPE

**4** The scope of the LFS is restricted to people aged 15 years and over and excludes the following people:

- members of the permanent defence forces;
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from the Census and estimated populations;
- overseas residents in Australia; and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants).

**5** Students at boarding schools, patients in hospitals, residents of homes (e.g. retirement homes, homes for people with disabilities), and inmates of prisons are excluded from all supplementary surveys.

**6** This supplementary survey was conducted in both urban and rural areas in all states and territories, but excluded people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in very remote parts of Australia.

#### COVERAGE

**7** The estimates in this publication relate to people covered by the survey in September 2013. In the LFS, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection in the survey. See Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) for more details.

## **SAMPLE SIZE**

**8** Supplementary surveys are not always conducted on the full LFS sample. Since August 1994 the sample for supplementary surveys has been restricted to no more than seven-eighths of the LFS sample.

**9** The September 2013 Persons Not In the Labour Force survey is based on the 2011 Census Population and Housing based sample, progressively introduced to the LFS from May 2013. For more information, see the article in the May 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

**10** The initial sample for the September 2013 LFS consisted of 34,104 private dwelling households and special dwelling units. Of the 25,498 private dwelling households and special dwelling units that remained in the survey after sample loss (e.g. households selected in the survey which had no residents in scope for the LFS, vacant or derelict dwellings and dwellings under construction), approximately 25,186 or 93.3% fully responded to the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey. The number of completed interviews obtained from these private dwelling households and special dwelling units (after taking into account scope, coverage and subsampling exclusions) was 14,638.

## **RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES**

**11** Estimates in this publication are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors:

- Sampling error is the difference between the published estimate and the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. For more information, see the Technical Note.
- Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient processing procedures.

## **SEASONAL FACTORS**

**12** The estimates are based on information collected in the survey month, and, due to seasonal factors, may not be representative of other months of the year.

## **CLASSIFICATIONS USED**

**13** Occupation data are classified according to the ANZSCO - Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1, (cat.no.1220.0).

**14** Country of birth data are classified according to the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition (cat. no. 1269.0).

## **COMPARABILITY OF TIME SERIES**

**15** The Labour Force Survey estimates, and estimates from the supplementary surveys, are calculated in such a way as to sum to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on Estimated Resident Population (ERP) data. Generally, revisions are made to population benchmarks for the LFS following the final rebasing of population estimates to the latest five-yearly Census of Population and Housing, or when the need arises.

**16** From January 2014 Labour Force Estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. However, the estimates in this publication were compiled using the April 2013 revision to the population benchmarks based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

**17** Changes to the LFS population benchmarks impact primarily on the magnitude of the Labour Force Survey estimates (i.e. employment and unemployment) that are directly related to the underlying size of the population. For more details on population benchmarks, see the Explanatory Notes in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), and for details about the revisions made, see the article in the April 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) and the article in the November 2012 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0). These revisions have not been applied to previous Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys.

## **COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS**

**18** Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys conducted up to and including September 1987 included all people aged 15 years and over. From September 1988 to September 2004, the survey excluded all people aged 70 years and over.

**19** The scope of the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey was expanded in September 2005 to include all people aged 15 years and over. This change resulted in about 1.6 million extra people coming within the scope of this survey. Users need to exercise caution when comparing the estimates prior to 2005 with subsequent years. Direct comparisons should only be made where the same age ranges are applied.

**20** From September 2006, estimates of the number of people not in the labour force because they were caring for children include people whose youngest child was aged 12 years and under. Previously questions relating to the care of children were only asked of people with children aged 11 years and under. This change was made to ensure consistency with other ABS surveys. Users need to exercise care when comparing the estimates in Table 9 of this publication with publications prior to September 2006.

**21** Following a review of the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, a number of changes were implemented in the 2007 cycle. Users need to exercise caution when comparing estimates from 2007 with previous years' data. The changes are documented in the following paragraphs 22 to 25.

**22** Between September 2001 and September 2006, people who reported in the LFS that they were 'Permanently not intending to work' were not asked questions about wanting to work and looking for work in the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey. As such, these people were classified as 'Did not want to work'. It is likely, however, that if they had been asked these questions, then some of these people may have been classified differently and may have been included in one of the 'Wanted to work' categories. From September 2007, people who specified that they were 'Permanently not intending to work' were asked questions about wanting to work and looking for work. As a result of this change, there has been a break in time series. Note people who reported that they were permanently unable to work are not asked questions about wanting to work or looking for work. For these people, information is obtained about their last job and their main activity.

**23** Prior to September 2007, the data items, 'All reasons for not actively looking for work', 'Main reason for not actively looking for work' and 'Main reason not available to start work within four weeks' included the category 'Own ill health, physical disability or pregnancy'. From September 2007, this category has been split into three separate categories: 'Own short-term illness or injury', 'Own long-term health condition or disability' and 'Pregnancy'.

**24** Prior to September 2007, the data items, 'Reason for ceasing last job' and 'Main activity when not in the labour force' included the categories 'Own ill-health or injury' and 'Own disability or handicap'. From September 2007, these categories were renamed to ensure they were consistent with those in other data items and have been collected as 'Own short-term illness or injury' and 'Own long-term health condition or disability' respectively. While the way interviewers were instructed to code the responses to the relevant categories did not conceptually change, the renaming has caused a break in time series.

**25** From September 2007, a new data item, 'All reasons not available to start work within four weeks', has been collected in addition to 'Main reason not available to start work within four weeks'.

**26** Prior to September 2008, the data item 'Main activity when not in the labour force' included the category 'Home duties or caring for children'. From September 2008, this category has been split into two separate categories, 'Home duties' and 'Caring for children'. Care should be taken in interpreting the data in these categories because some people with young children indicated that 'Home duties' was their main activity when not in the labour force, rather than 'Caring for children'.

**27** From September 2009, a new response category, 'Believes ill-health or disability discourages employers' has been included in the data items 'Main reason not actively looking for work' and 'All reasons not actively looking for work'. This category is not presented in this publication, however, is available on request.

**28** From September 2009, 'Believes ill-health or disability discourages employers' together with 'No jobs in suitable hours' are included with other responses to derive the population group 'Discouraged job seekers'. Prior to September 2009, 'No jobs in suitable hours' was included in the category 'Other'. As a result of this change, there is a break in time series and users need to exercise care when comparing estimates from 2009 with previous years' data. The following table compares categories affected by the changes in 2008 and 2009.

#### Persons with marginal attachment not actively looking for work

	2010		2009		2008	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Discouraged job seekers	102.1	12.0	111.8	14.9	73.9	9.9
Believes ill health or disability discourages employers (from 2009)	*2.9	*0.3	*5.8	*0.8	-	-
No jobs in suitable hours (from 2009)	10.1	1.2	10.5	1.4	-	-
Other	748.9	88.0	711.6	94.9	676.1	90.1
Personal reasons	373.4	43.9	348.3	46.4	323.5	43.1
Family reasons	242.4	28.5	231.7	30.9	226.7	30.2
No jobs in suitable hours (prior to 2008)	-	-	-	-	*7.6	*1.0
Other reasons	63.9	7.5	64.8	8.6	61.8	8.2
Had a job to go to	59.6	7.0	52.5	7.0	47.0	6.3
Did not know	9.5	1.1	14.2	1.9	9.6	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>851.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>823.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>750.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

**29** From September 2009, the method used to determine whether a respondent prefers full-time or part-time work changed. In 2009, respondents were asked the number of hours they would prefer to work, whereas in previous years, they were asked whether they would prefer to work full-time or part-time. A new data item 'Preferred number of hours' is available. Both data items apply only to people who intend to enter the labour force in the next 12 months. As a result of this change, there is a break in time series and users need to exercise care when comparing the estimates in Table 5 of this publication with publications prior to September 2009.

**30** From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online data collections for the LFS. Respondents in one rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via face to face or telephone interview. From May 2013 the ABS has commenced the expansion of the offer of online collection to each new incoming rotation group, and from September 2013 offered online self-completion for 56% of the Labour Force Sample. Of the households responding to the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, approximately 11% submitted their data online. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

## **COMPARABILITY WITH MONTHLY LFS STATISTICS**

**31** Due to differences in the scope and sample size of this supplementary survey and that of the LFS, the estimation procedure may lead to some small variations between labour force estimates from this survey and those from the LFS.

## **PREVIOUS SURVEYS**

**32** The Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey was first conducted in May 1975 and again in May 1977. From 1979 to 1987 the survey was collected twice a year (March and September). Since then it has been conducted annually in September. Results of previous surveys were published in:

- Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6220.0); and
- Standard data service Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6220.0.40.001) for 1994 and 1995 (available in hardcopy only).

## **NEXT SURVEY**

**33** The ABS plans to conduct this survey again in February 2014, together with the Underemployed Workers topic and Job Search Experience topic. This is part of the 'bridge' for the survey that will be run from February 2015, which will be referred to as the Participation, Job Search and Mobility survey.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**34** The ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act, 1905**.

## **PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

### **Spreadsheets**

**35** Additional tables with time series data are released in spreadsheet format. These tables

are available from the ABS website.

## **RELATED PUBLICATIONS**

**36** ABS publications which may be of interest include:

- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0);
- Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia (cat. no. 6239.0);
- Job Search Experience, Australia (cat. no. 6222.0);
- Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001);
- Underemployed Workers, Australia (cat. no. 6265.0);
- Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0); and
- Microdata: Longitudinal Labour Force, Australia, 2008-2010 (cat. no. 6602.0).

**37** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are available from the Statistics Page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

## **Glossary**

### **GLOSSARY**

#### **Actively looking for work**

People who were taking active steps to find work. Active steps comprise:

- writing, telephoning or applying to an employer for work;
- answering an advertisement for a job;
- checking noticeboards;
- being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker;
- checking or registering with any other employment agency;
- advertising or tendering for work; and
- contacting friends or relatives.

#### **Age of youngest child**

Age of the youngest child, 12 years and under, in the household.

#### **Available to start work within four weeks**

People who were available to start work within four weeks or, for people with children aged 12 years and under, could start work within four weeks if suitable child care was available.

#### **Civilian population**

All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence force, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from Census of Population and Housing and estimated resident population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

#### **Contributing family workers**

Persons who work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a relative.

### **Did not want to work**

People who were not classified as employed or unemployed who answered 'no' when asked if they would like a job.

### **Discouraged job seekers**

- People with marginal attachment to the labour force who wanted to work and were available to start work within the next four weeks but whose main reason for not actively looking for work was that they believed they would not find a job for any of the following reasons:
  - considered to be too young by employers;
  - considered to be too old by employers;
  - believes ill health or disability discourages employers;
  - lacked necessary schooling, training, skills or experience;
  - difficulties because of language or ethnic background;
  - no jobs in their locality or line of work;
  - no jobs in suitable hours; and
  - no jobs at all.

### **Employed**

People aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

### **Family**

Two or more people, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

### **Family reasons for not actively looking for work**

Includes ill health of someone other than themselves, caring for children and other family

considerations.

### **Full-time preference**

People who preferred to work 35 hours or more a week. For this survey, full-time preference is derived by applying data collected on respondents' preferred number of hours to those who intended to or might enter the labour force in the next 12 months.

### **Full-time or part-time status of last job**

The perception of people of whether they worked full-time or part-time in their last job.

### **Future starters**

People waiting to start, within four weeks of the end of the reference week, a new job that they have already obtained (and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then). Under International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines, these persons do not have to be actively looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

### **Had a job to go to**

People who were waiting to start a job, but would not be starting within four weeks. Also includes people who had a job but, up to the end of the reference week, had been away from work without pay for four weeks or longer and had not been actively looking for work.

### **Intention to enter the labour force in the next 12 months**

The intention of people to work or look for work in the 12 months following the interview.

### **Job**

Any paid employment, full-time or part-time, lasting two weeks or more.

### **Labour force**

The civilian population is split into two mutually exclusive groups: the labour force (employed and unemployed people) and persons not in the labour force. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

### **Left a job**

People who are classified as voluntarily ceasing their last job.

### **Lost a job**

People who are classified as involuntarily ceasing their last job.

### **Main activity when not in the labour force**

The main activity of people who are not in the labour force since they last worked or looked for work (or in the last 12 months if they haven't worked in the last year).

### **Marginal attachment to the labour force**

People who were not in the labour force in the reference week, wanted to work and:

- were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criterion to be classified



- as unemployed; or
- were not actively looking for work but were available to start work within four weeks.

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

For more information see article [Understanding the Australian Labour Force Using ABS Statistics in Labour Force, Australia \(6202.0\)](#).

### **Main English-speaking countries**

The list of main English-speaking countries provided here is not an attempt to classify countries on the basis of whether or not English is the predominant or official language of each country. It is a list of the main countries from which Australia receives, or has received, significant numbers of overseas settlers who are likely to speak English. These countries comprise the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa and the United States of America.

### **Occupation of last job**

An occupation is a collection of jobs that are sufficiently similar in their title and tasks, skill level and skill specialisation which are grouped together for the purposes of classification. In this publication, occupation refers to Major Group as defined by ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations, First Edition, Revision 1 (cat. no. 1220.0) and relates to persons who have had a job less than 20 years ago only.

### **Part-time preference**

People who preferred to work one to 34 hours a week. For this survey, part-time preference is derived by applying data collected on respondents' preferred number of hours to those who intended to or might enter the labour force in the next 12 months.

### **Permanently not intending to work**

People aged 65 years and over who said they were permanently not intending to work.

### **Permanently unable to work**

This category is used only if a respondent, or a person answering on their behalf, volunteers that he/she or another member of the household is permanently unable to work.

### **Personal reasons for not actively looking for work**

Includes 'own short-term illness or injury' or 'long-term health condition or disability', 'pregnancy', 'attending an educational institution', 'had no need to work', 'welfare payments or pension may be affected', and 'moved house or on holidays'.

### **Persons in the labour force**

People who were classified as being in the labour force, that is, either employed or unemployed.

## **Persons not in the labour force**

People who were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined.

### **Persons not in the labour force because they were caring for children, who wanted to work but not actively looking for work**

People who wanted to work and:

- were not actively looking for work because they were caring for children, but were available to start work within four weeks; or
- were not actively looking for work and reported that they were not available to start work within four weeks because they were caring for children.

## **Preferred number of hours**

The number of hours people, who intend to enter the labour force in the next 12 months, would like to work each week.

## **Reference week**

The week preceding the week in which the interview was conducted.

## **Status in employment of last job**

People who had a job in the last 20 years classified by whether they were employees, employers, own account workers, contributing family workers or unpaid voluntary workers in their last job.

## **Time since last job**

The elapsed time since ceasing the last job.

## **Unemployed**

People aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

## **Wanted to work**

People not in the labour force who were not actively looking for work who answered 'yes' or 'maybe' when asked if they would like a job, as well as those people not in the labour force who were actively looking. It is assumed those people actively looking want a job.

# **Abbreviations**

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

'000	thousand
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSCO	Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations
cat. no.	Catalogue number
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey
RSE	relative standard error
SACC	Standard Australian Classification of Countries
SE	standard error

## Populations and data item list (Appendix)

### APPENDIX 1 POPULATIONS AND DATA ITEMS LIST

#### DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

The ABS has a range of data available on request from the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey. This section lists the data items and populations which relate to the survey. More detailed breakdowns of some data items may also be available on request.

The population(s) for a particular data item refers to the person in the survey to whom the data item relates. Where alternative output categories are available for the same data item, these are shown and the data item name is followed by bracketed numeral (e.g. Country of birth(2)).

For more information about ABS data available on request, contact National Information and Referral Service in Canberra on 1300 135 070 or via email to <client.services@abs.gov.au> or contact Labour Supplementary Survey Section on (02) 6252 7206 or via email to <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>. The ABS Privacy Policy outlines how the ABS handles any personal information that you provide to us.

#### Population 1:

Persons not in the labour force

#### Population 2:

Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work

#### Population 3:

Persons not in the labour force with marginal attachment to the labour force

#### Population 4:

Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks

#### Population 5:

Persons not in the labour force who were discouraged job seekers

#### Population 6:

Persons not in the labour force who wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks

#### Population 7:

Persons not in the labour force because they were caring for children, who wanted to work but not actively looking for work

#### Population 8:

Persons not in the labour force who previously had a job

#### Population 9:

Persons not in the labour force without marginal attachment to the labour force

#### Population 10:

Persons not in the labour force whose last job was less than 20 years ago

Data items		Populations
1	State or territory of usual residence	All
	New South Wales	
	Victoria	
	Queensland	
	South Australia	
	Western Australia	
	Tasmania	
	Northern Territory	
	Australian Capital Territory	
2	Area of usual residence	All
	State capital city	
	Balance of state/territory	
3	Region of usual residence	All
	Standard labour force dissemination regions	
4	Sex	All
	Males	
	Females	
5	Social marital status	All
	Married	
	Not married	
6	Relationship in household	All
	Family member	
	Husband, wife or partner	
	With dependants	
	Without dependants	
	Lone parent	
	With dependants	
	Without dependants	
	Dependent student	
	Non-dependent child	
	Other related individual	
	Non-family member	
	Lone person	
	Not living alone	
	Relationship not determined	
7A	Country of birth and period of arrival	All
	Born in Australia	
	Born overseas	
	Arrived before 1971	
	Arrived 1971-1980	
	Arrived 1981-1990	

	Arrived 1991-2000	
	Arrived 2001-2010	
	Arrived 2011 to survey date	
7B	Country of birth (1)	All
	Born in Australia	
	Born overseas	
	Born in main English-speaking countries	
	Born in other than main English-speaking countries	
7C	Country of birth (2)	All
	Born in Australia	
	Born overseas	
	Oceania and Antarctica	
	North-West Europe	
	Southern and Eastern Europe	
	North Africa and the Middle East	
	South-East Asia	
	North-East Asia	
	Southern and Central Asia	
	Americas	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	
8	Age group (years)	All
	15-19	
	20-24	
	25-34	
	35-44	
	45-54	
	55-59	
	60-64	
	65-69	
	70 and over	
	Note: Age collected in single years	
9	Full-time study status (15-24 year olds)	All
	Full-time students	
	Not full-time students	
	Did not know	
10A	Persons not in the labour force summary variable	1, 8, 10
	With marginal attachment to the labour force	
	Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	
	Were available to start work within four weeks	
	Were not available to start work within four weeks	
	Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	
	Discouraged job seekers	
	Other	
	Without marginal attachment to the labour force	
	Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	
	Did not want to work (including did not know)	
	Permanently unable to work	
10B	Marginal attachment summary variable	3
	Wanted to work and were actively looking for work	
	Were available to start work within four weeks	
	Were not available to start work within four weeks	
	Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	
	Discouraged job seekers	
	Other	
11	Whether wanted to work	1, 8, 10
	Wanted to work	
	Might want to work	
	Did not want to work	
	Did not know	
	Permanently unable to work	
12	Whether looked for work in the last 12 months	All
	Had looked for work	
	Less than 5 weeks ago	

	5 weeks and less than 8 weeks ago	
	8 weeks and less than 13 weeks ago	
	13-52 weeks ago	
	13 weeks and less than 26 weeks ago	
	26 weeks and less than 39 weeks ago	
	39-52 weeks ago	
	Had not looked for work	
13	Main activity when not in the labour force	All
	Retired or voluntarily inactive	
	Home duties	
	Caring for children	
	Attending an educational institution	
	Own long-term health condition or disability	
	Own short-term illness or injury	
	Looking after ill or disabled person	
	Travel, holiday or leisure activity	
	Working in unpaid voluntary job	
	Other	
14A	Time since last job	All
	Had a job	
	Under 12 months	
	1 week and under 4 weeks	
	4 weeks and under 8 weeks	
	8 weeks and under 13 weeks	
	13 weeks and under 26 weeks	
	26 weeks and under 39 weeks	
	39 weeks and under 52 weeks	
	1 year and under 3 years	
	3 years and under 10 years	
	3 years and under 5 years	
	5 years and under 10 years	
	10 years or more	
	10 years and under 20 years	
	20 years or more	
	Never had a job	
14B	Whether had a job in the last 20 years	All
	Had a job	
	Last job less than 20 years ago	
	Last job 20 or more years ago	
	Never had a job	
15	Reason for ceasing last job	All
	Had a job	
	Lost a job	
	Retrenched, made redundant, employer went out of business, dismissed, no work was available	
	Job was temporary or seasonal	
	Own short-term illness or injury	
	Own business closed down for economic reasons	
	Left a job	
	Unsatisfactory work arrangements	
	Retired, did not work any longer	
	Own long-term health condition or disability	
	Returned to studies	
	Pregnancy or to have children	
	To get married	
	To look after family, house or someone else	
	To have holidays, moved house or spouse transferred	
	Own business closed down for other than economic reasons	
	Other	
	Never had a job	
16	Occupation in last job	All
	Last job less than 20 years ago	
	Managers	
	Professionals	
	Technicians and trades workers	
	Community and personal service workers	

	Clerical and administrative workers	
	Sales workers	
	Machinery operators and drivers	
	Labourers	
	Last job 20 or more years ago	
	Never had a job	
17A	Status in employment in last job (1)	All
	Last job less than 20 years ago	
	Employer	
	Own account worker	
	Employee	
	Contributing family worker	
	Unpaid voluntary worker	
	Last job 20 or more years ago	
	Never had a job	
17B	Status in employment in last job (2)	All
	Last job less than 20 years ago	
	Employee	
	Own account worker/Employer	
	Other	
	Last job 20 or more years ago	
	Never had a job	
18	Full-time or part-time status in last job	All
	Last job less than 20 years ago	
	Full-time	
	Part-time	
	Varied/Did not know	
	Last job 20 or more years ago	
	Never had a job	
19A	Intention to enter the labour force	All
	Intends to enter	
	Might enter	
	Does not intend to enter	
	Does not know	
	Permanently unable to work	
19B	Intention to enter the labour force in the next 12 months	All
	Intends to enter	
	Might enter	
	Does not intend to enter	
	Does not know	
	Permanently unable to work	
20	Full-time or part-time preference	All
	Full-time	
	Part-time	
	Did not know	
	Not intending to work	
21	Main reason for not actively looking for work	4
	Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks	
	Discouraged job seekers	
	Considered too young by employers	
	Considered too old by employers	
	Believes ill health or disability discourages employers	
	Lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	
	Difficulties because of language or ethnic background	
	No jobs in locality or line of work	
	No jobs in suitable hours	
	No jobs at all	
	Other	
	Personal reasons	
	Own short-term illness or injury	
	Own long-term health condition or disability	
	Pregnancy	
	Attending an educational institution	
	Had no need to work	
	Welfare payments or pension may be affected	

	Moved house or holidays	
	Family reasons	
	Ill health of other than self	
	Caring for children	
	No child care in locality	
	No child care available at all	
	Cost or too expensive	
	Booked out or no places available	
	Children too young or too old	
	Prefers to look after children	
	Quality of child care unsuitable	
	Other reasons	
	Other family considerations	
	Other reasons	
	Had a job to go to	
	Did not know	
22	All reasons for not actively looking for work	4
	Discouraged job seekers	
	Considered too young by employers	
	Considered too old by employers	
	Believes ill health or disability discourages employers	
	Lacked the necessary schooling, training, skills or experience	
	Difficulties because of language or ethnic background	
	No jobs in locality or line of work	
	No job in suitable hours	
	No jobs at all	
	Other	
	Personal reasons	
	Own short-term illness or injury	
	Own long-term health condition or disability	
	Pregnancy	
	Attending an educational institution	
	Had no need to work	
	Welfare payments or pension may be affected	
	Moved house or holidays	
	Family reasons	
	Ill health of other than self	
	Caring for children	
	Other family considerations	
	Other reasons	
	Had a job to go to	
	Did not know	
23	Main reason not working due to caring for children	7
	No child care in locality	
	No child care available at all	
	Cost or too expensive	
	Booked out or no places available	
	Children too young or too old	
	Prefers to look after children	
	Quality of child care unsuitable	
	Other child care reasons	
24	Main reason not available to start work within four weeks	6
	Personal reasons	
	Own short-term illness or injury	
	Own long-term health condition or disability	
	Pregnancy	
	Studying or returning to studies	
	Moved house or holidays	
	Family reasons	
	Ill health of other than self	
	Unable to find suitable child care	



	Children too young or preferred to look after children	
	On a job-related training program	
	Other reasons	
25	All reasons not available to start work within four weeks	6
	Personal reasons	
	Own short-term illness or injury	
	Own long-term health condition or disability	
	Pregnancy	
	Studying or returning to studies	
	Moved house or holidays	
	Family reasons	
	Ill health of other than self	
	Caring for children	
	On a job-related training program	
	Other reasons	
26	Age of youngest child	7
	0-2 years	
	3-4 years	
	5 years	
	6-9 years	
	10-12 years	
27	Number of children	7
	Aged 0-2 years	
	Aged 3-4 years	
	Aged 5 years	
	Aged 6-9 years	
	Aged 10-12 years	
28	Preferred number of hours	All
	1-15 hours	
	16-29 hours	
	30-34 hours	
	35-39 hours	
	40 hours	
	41-44 hours	
	45-48 hours	
	49 hours or more	
	Did not know	
	Not intending to work	

## Supplementary surveys list (Appendix)

### APPENDIX 2 SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS LIST

#### SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

The Monthly Population Survey program and Multi-Purpose Household Survey program collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is an historical list of labour surveys collected in these programs. Data from these surveys are available on request and can be obtained by contacting the ABS.

	cat. no.	Frequency	Latest issue
Monthly Population Supplementary Surveys			
Characteristics of Recent Migrants, Australia(a)	6250.0	Irregular	November 2010
Child Employment, Australia	6211.0	Irregular	June 2006
Childhood Education and Care, Australia	4402.0	Irregular	June 2011
Education and Work, Australia	6227.0	Annual	May 2012

Employee Earnings, Benefits, and Trade Union Membership, Australia	6310.0	Annual	August 2012
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Annual	November 2012
Job Search Experience, Australia	6222.0	Annual	July 2013
Labour Force Experience, Australia	6206.0	Biennial	February 2011
Labour Mobility, Australia	6209.0	Biennial	February 2013
Locations of Work, Australia	6275.0	Irregular	November 2008
Multiple Jobholding, Australia(b)	6216.0	Irregular	August 1997
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	6220.0	Annual	September 2013
Pregnancy and Employment Transitions, Australia	4913.0	Irregular	November 2011
Underemployed Workers, Australia	6265.0	Annual	September 2013
Working Time Arrangements, Australia(c)	6342.0	Irregular	November 2012
Multi-Purpose Household Surveys			
Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia	6239.0	Biennial	2012-2013
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia	6238.0	Biennial	2012-2013
Work-Related Injuries, Australia	6324.0	Irregular	2009-2010

(a) This product replaces the publication Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia (cat. no. 6250.0).

(b) Latest data available on request July 2001 or see Employment Arrangements, Retirement and Superannuation, Australia, Apr to Jul 2007 (Re-issue) (cat. no. 6361.0).

(c) This product replaces the publication Working Arrangements, Australia (cat. no. 6342.0).

## Quality Declaration - Summary

### QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY

#### INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

#### RELEVANCE

Persons Not in the Labour Force are people who are neither employed nor unemployed in a particular reference period. They can be divided into two groups, those with marginal attachment to the labour force and those without marginal attachment to the labour force.

Persons are considered marginally attached to the labour force if they:

- want to work and are actively looking for work but are not available to start work in the reference week; or
- want to work and are not actively looking for work but are available to start work within four weeks.

Persons are considered not marginally attached to the labour force if they:

- did not want to work; or
- want to work, but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks; or

- were permanently unable to work.

The Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey collects a range of information about people not in the labour force, including the reasons why they were not actively looking for work or were not available for work, their main activity while not in the labour force, whether they have worked previously and if so, time since their last job, occupation in their last job and the reasons for ceasing their last job.

Numbers derived from Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey contribute to measures of the Extended labour force underutilisation rate.

## **TIMELINESS**

The Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey is conducted annually during September as a supplement to the monthly Labour Force Survey. Results from this survey are released approximately six months after the completion of enumeration (i.e. during March) in the publication, Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6220.0).

## **ACCURACY**

Estimates from the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Relative standard error (RSE) is a measure of the size of the sampling error affecting an estimate, i.e. the error introduced by basing estimates on a sample of the population rather than the full population. Non-sampling errors are inaccuracies that occur due to imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers, and errors made in coding and processing data.

The Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey was designed primarily to provide estimates at the Australia level. Broad estimates are available for State or Territory of usual residence. Users should exercise caution when using estimates at this level because of the presence of high sampling errors. RSEs are available for estimates in the Technical Note of the publication.

## **COHERENCE**

While the Labour Force Survey provides the official estimate of persons not in the labour force, the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey provides further information on the characteristics of these people. Summary information is also collected in the Labour Force Survey on a quarterly basis, however this information is restricted to marginally attached people who had actively looked for work but were not available to start in the reference week but were available within four weeks. The Census of Population and Housing, and Special Social Surveys also provide summary information on persons not in the labour force, however the scope and methodology used differs from Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey. Information about the characteristics of people not in the labour force is also published in Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia (cat. no. 6239.0).

The conceptual framework used for this survey is described in Chapter 7 of Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001). The statistics in this survey are comparable with other labour statistics produced by the ABS. The ABS

definition of persons not in the labour force is consistent with the International Labour Organisation definition adopted in 1982.

The ABS conducted the first Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey in May 1975, and again in May 1977. From 1979 to 1987 the survey was collected twice a year (March and September). Since then it has been conducted annually in September.

Key changes made to Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey include:

- revision of population benchmarks
- changes in the scope of the survey
- revision of data items.

For more information on changes to the survey see Chapter 21.10 of Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001), and also the explanatory note section of the annual publication.

## **INTERPRETABILITY**

The Persons Not in the Labour Force publication contains tables with footnoted data and a Summary of Findings to aid interpretation of the results of the survey. Detailed Explanatory Notes, a Technical Note and a Glossary are also included providing information on the terminology, classifications and other technical aspects associated with these statistics.

Further commentary is often available through articles and data published in other ABS products, including:

- Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0) - refer to the 'Articles and Analysis' chapter for articles.
- Australian Social Trends (cat. no. 4102.0)
- Year Book, Australia (cat. no. 1301.0) - refer to the 'Labour' chapter.

## **ACCESSIBILITY**

Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6220.0) is released electronically via the ABS website as a PDF publication. Additional data may be available on request (subject to data quality). For a list of data items available see Appendix 1 of the publication. Note that detailed data can be subject to high relative standard errors, and in some cases, may result in data being confidentialised.

Additional tables in spreadsheet format with time series data are also available from the ABS website.

The Extended Labour Underutilisation rate is published annually in the July issue of Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0), and within Measures of Australia's Progress: Summary Indicators (cat. no. 1370.0.55.001).

For further information about these or related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Centre on 1300 135 070 or the Labour Market Statistics section in Canberra on (02) 6252 7206, or via email to <labour.statistics@abs.gov.au>.

# Quality Declaration - Relevance

## EMPLOYED

People aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  - away from work for fewer than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four-week period to the end of the reference week; or
  - away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or
  - on strike or locked out; or
  - on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or
- were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

## UNEMPLOYED

People aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

## MARGINAL ATTACHMENT TO THE LABOUR FORCE

The criteria for determining those in the labour force are based on activity (i.e. working or looking for work) and availability to start work during the reference week. The criteria associated with marginal attachment to the labour force, in particular the concepts of wanting to work and reasons for not actively looking for work, are more subjective. Hence, the measurement against these criteria is affected by the respondent's own interpretation of the concepts used. An individual respondent's interpretation may be affected by their work aspirations, as well as family, economic and other commitments.

## ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK

People who were taking active steps to find work. Active steps comprise:

- writing, telephoning or applying to an employer for work;

- answering an advertisement for a job;
- checking noticeboards;
- being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker;
- checking or registering with any other employment agency;
- advertising or tendering for work; and
- contacting friends or relatives.

## **AVAILABILITY TO START WORK WITHIN FOUR WEEKS**

Refers to whether people were available to start work within four weeks or, for people with children aged 12 years and under, whether they could start work within four weeks if suitable child care was available.

## **Quality Declaration - Coherence**

Key changes made to Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey include:

### **REVISION OF POPULATION BENCHMARKS**

From January 2014 Labour Force Estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. However, the estimates in this publication were compiled using the April 2013 revision to the population benchmarks based on the 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Changes to the LFS population benchmarks impact primarily on the magnitude of the Labour Force Estimates (i.e. employment and unemployment) that are directly related to the underlying size of the population. For more details on population benchmarks, see the Explanatory Notes in Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0), and for details about revisions made, see the article in the April 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0) and the article in the November 2012 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0). These revisions have not been applied to previous Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys.

### **CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF THE SURVEY**

Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys conducted up to and including September 1987 included all people aged 15 years and over. From September 1988 to September 2004, the survey excluded all people aged 70 years and over.

The scope of the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey was expanded in September 2005 to include all people aged 15 years and over. This change resulted in about 1.6 million extra people coming within the scope of this survey. Users need to exercise care when comparing the estimates prior to 2005 with subsequent years. Direct comparisons should only be made where the populations are the same.

From 2009, the survey included people in very remote areas of Australia except for people living in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in very remote parts of Australia.

### **CHANGE IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF PEOPLE 'PERMANENTLY NOT INTENDING TO WORK'**

From September 2007, people who specified that they were 'permanently not intending to work' were asked questions about wanting to work and looking for work. However previously, between 2001 and 2006 this group were not asked further questions about looking for work and wanting to work in Persons Not in the Labour Force survey.

Between 2001 and 2006 people who reported in the LFS that they were 'permanently not intending to work' were not asked questions about wanting to work and looking for work in the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey. As such, these people were classified as 'Did not want to work'. It is likely, however, that if they had been asked these questions, then some of these people may have been classified differently and may have been included in one of the 'wanted to work' categories. From September 2007, people who specified that they were 'permanently not intending to work' were asked questions about wanting to work and looking for work.

## **COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS SURVEYS**

Persons Not in the Labour Force Surveys conducted up to and including September 1987 included all people aged 15 years and over. From September 1988 to September 2004, the survey excluded all people aged 70 years and over.

The scope of the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey was expanded in September 2005 to include all people aged 15 years and over. This change resulted in about 1.6 million extra people coming within the scope of this survey. Users need to exercise caution when comparing the estimates prior to 2005 with subsequent years. Direct comparisons should only be made where the same age ranges are applied.

From September 2006, estimates of the number of people not in the labour force because they were caring for children include people whose youngest child was aged 12 years and under. Previously questions relating to the care of children were only asked of people with children aged 11 years and under. This change was made to ensure consistency with other ABS surveys. Users need to exercise care when comparing the estimates in Table 9 of the publication with publications prior to September 2006.

Following a review of the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, a number of changes were implemented in the 2007 cycle. Users need to exercise caution when comparing estimates from 2007 with previous years' data. The changes are documented in the following paragraphs.

Between September 2001 and September 2006, people who reported in the LFS that they were 'Permanently not intending to work' were not asked questions about wanting to work and looking for work in the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey. As such, these people were classified as 'Did not want to work'. It is likely, however, that if they had been asked these questions, then some of these people may have been classified differently and may have been included in one of the 'Wanted to work' categories. From September 2007, people who specified that they were 'Permanently not intending to work' were asked questions about wanting to work and looking for work. As a result of this change, there has been a break in time series.

Prior to September 2007, the data items, 'All reasons for not actively looking for work', 'Main reason for not actively looking for work' and 'Main reason not available to start work within four weeks' included the category 'Own ill health, physical disability or pregnancy'. From September 2007, this category has been split into three separate categories: 'Own short-term illness or injury', 'Own long-term health condition or disability' and 'Pregnancy'.

Prior to September 2007, the data items, 'Reason for ceasing last job' and 'Main activity when not in the labour force' included the categories 'Own ill-health or injury' and 'Own disability or handicap'. From September 2007, these categories were renamed to ensure they were consistent with those in other data items and have been collected as 'Own short-term illness or injury' and 'Own long-term health condition or disability' respectively. While the way interviewers were instructed to code the responses to the relevant categories did not conceptually change, the renaming has caused a break in time series.

From September 2007, a new data item, 'All reasons not available to start work within four weeks', has been collected in addition to 'Main reason not available to start work within four weeks'.

Prior to September 2008, the data item 'Main activity when not in the labour force' included the category 'Home duties or caring for children'. From September 2008, this category has been split into two separate categories, 'Home duties' and 'Caring for children'. Care should be taken in interpreting the data in these categories because some people with young children indicated that 'Home duties' was their main activity when not in the labour force, rather than 'Caring for children'.

From September 2009, a new response category, 'Believes ill-health or disability discourages employers' has been included in the data items 'Main reason not actively looking for work' and 'All reasons not actively looking for work'. This category is not presented in this publication, however, is available on request.

From September 2009, 'Believes ill-health or disability discourages employers' together with 'No jobs in suitable hours' are now included with other responses to derive the population group 'Discouraged job seekers'. Prior to September 2009, 'No jobs in suitable hours' was included in the category 'Other'. As a result of this change, there is a break in time series and users need to exercise care when comparing estimates from 2009 with previous years' data. The table presented in the publication compares categories affected by the changes in 2008 and 2009.

From September 2009, the method used to determine whether a respondent prefers full-time or part-time work has changed. In 2009, respondents were asked the number of hours they would prefer to work, whereas in previous years, they were asked whether they would prefer to work full-time or part-time. A new data item 'Preferred number of hours' is also now available. Both data items apply only to people who intend to enter the labour force in the next 12 months. As a result of this change, there is a break in time series and users need to exercise care when comparing the estimates in Table 5 of the publication with publications prior to September 2009.

From December 2012, the ABS is progressively introducing online data collection to the LFS. For September 2013, online data collection was offered to 56% of the Labour Force Sample. Of the households responding to the Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey, approximately 11% submitted their data online. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

The September 2013 Persons Not in the Labour Force Survey is based on the 2011 Census of Population and Housing based sample, progressively introduced to the LFS from May 2013. For more information see the article in the May 2013 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

## **Data Quality (Technical Note) (Technical Note)**



## INTRODUCTION

**1** Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from those estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three (67%) that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 (95%) that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

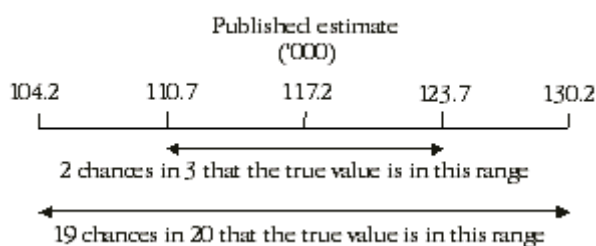
**2** Due to space limitations, it is impractical to print the SE of each estimate in the publication. Instead, a table of SEs is provided to enable readers to determine the SE for an estimate from the size of that estimate (see table T1). The SE table is derived from a mathematical model, referred to as the 'SE model', which is created using data from a number of past Labour Force Surveys. It should be noted that the SE model only gives an approximate value for the SE for any particular estimate since there is some minor variation between SEs for different estimates of the same size.

### CALCULATION OF STANDARD ERROR

**3** An example of the calculation and the use of SEs in relation to estimates of persons is as follows. Table 1 shows that the estimated number of people in Australia who were discouraged job seekers was 117,200. Since the estimate is between 100,000 and 150,000, table T1 shows that the SE for Australia will lie between 6,050 and 7,250 and can be approximated by interpolation using the following general formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & SE \text{ of estimate} \\ &= \text{lower SE} + \left( \left( \frac{\text{size of estimate} - \text{lower estimate}}{\text{upper estimate} - \text{lower estimate}} \right) \times (\text{upper SE} - \text{lower SE}) \right) \\ &= 6,050 + \left( \left( \frac{117,200 - 100,000}{150,000 - 100,000} \right) \times (7,250 - 6,050) \right) \\ &= 6,500 \text{ (rounded to the nearest 100)} \end{aligned}$$

**4** Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall within the range 110,700 to 123,700 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 104,200 to 130,200. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



**5** In general, the size of the SE increases as the size of the estimate increases. Conversely, the RSE decreases as the size of the estimate increases. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high RSEs that their value for most practical purposes is unreliable. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less are considered reliable for most purposes. Estimates with RSEs greater than 25% but less than or equal to 50% are

preceded by an asterisk (e.g.\*3.2) to indicate they are subject to high SEs and should be used with caution. Estimates with RSEs of greater than 50%, preceded by a double asterisk (e.g.\*\*0.4), are considered too unreliable for general use and should only be used to aggregate with other estimates to provide derived estimates with RSEs of less than 25%.

### PROPORTIONS AND PERCENTAGES

**6** Proportions and percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling errors. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and the denominator. A formula to approximate the RSE of a proportion is given below. This formula is only valid when x is a subset of y.

$$RSE\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)=\sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2-[RSE(y)]^2}$$

**7** Considering the example from paragraph 3, of the 117,200 people who were discouraged job seekers, 55,000 or 46.9% were females. The SE of 55,000 may be calculated by interpolation as 4,700. To convert this to an RSE we express the SE as a percentage of the estimate, or 4,700/55,000=8.5%. The SE for 117,200 was calculated previously as 6,500 which converted to an RSE is 6,500/117,200=5.5%. Applying the above formula, the RSE of the proportion is:

$$RSE=\sqrt{(8.5)^2-(5.5)^2}=6.5\%$$

**8** Therefore, the SE for the proportion of discouraged job seekers who were females is 3.0 percentage points =(46.9/100)x6.5). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the proportion of females who were discouraged job seekers was between 43.9% and 49.9% and 19 chances in 20 that the proportion is within the range 40.9% to 52.9%.

### DIFFERENCES

**9** Published estimates may also be used to calculate the difference between two survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such an estimate is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$SE(x-y)=\sqrt{[SE(x)]^2+[SE(y)]^2}$$

**10** While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or subpopulations, it is expected to provide a good approximation for all differences likely to be of interest in this publication.

### STANDARD ERRORS

T1 standard errors of estimates									
Size of Estimate (persons)	NSW no.	Vic. no.	Qld. no.	SA no.	WA no.	Tas. no.	NT no.	ACT no.	SE RSE no. %
100	180	150	200	170	170	110	80	120	140140.0
200	300	230	330	250	260	160	110	210	240120.0
300	390	290	440	310	330	200	130	270	320106.7
500	530	400	600	400	440	250	170	370	460 92.0
700	650	480	730	470	520	290	200	430	580 82.9
1,000	800	580	900	560	620	340	240	500	730 73.0
1,500	990	710	1 120	670	760	400	290	580	940 62.7
2,000	1 150	820	1 300	760	860	440	330	630	1 120 56.0

2,500	1 300	900	1 450	850	950	450	350	650	1 250	50.0
3,000	1 400	1 000	1 600	900	1 050	500	400	700	1 400	46.7
3,500	1 500	1 050	1 700	950	1 100	550	450	750	1 500	42.9
4,000	1 600	1 150	1 800	1 000	1 150	550	500	750	1 650	41.3
5,000	1 800	1 250	2 000	1 100	1 250	600	550	850	1 800	36.0
7,000	2 100	1 450	2 300	1 250	1 450	700	750	1 000	2 150	30.7
10,000	2 400	1 650	2 650	1 400	1 600	850	1 000	1 300	2 500	25.0
15,000	2 800	1 950	3 050	1 650	1 900	1 050	1 400	1 700	3 000	20.0
20,000	3 150	2 150	3 350	1 900	2 150	1 200	1 800	2 000	3 350	16.8
30,000	3 600	2 500	3 900	2 350	2 700	1 500	2 450	2 450	3 850	12.8
40,000	4 000	2 750	4 400	2 750	3 200	1 750	3 000	2 750	4 250	10.6
50,000	4 350	3 000	4 850	3 100	3 650	1 950	3 500	2 950	4 600	9.2
100,000	6 050	4 350	7 150	4 450	5 350	2 700	5 450	3 350	6 050	6.1
150,000	7 700	5 600	9 050	5 350	6 600	3 200	6 900	3 350	7 250	4.8
200,000	9 200	6 650	10 600	6 050	7 600	3 600	..	..	8 300	4.2
300,000	11 600	8 450	13 050	7 100	9 100	4 200	..	..	10 100	3.4
500,000	15 000	11 350	16 500	8 550	11 300	5 000	..	..	13 200	2.6
1,000,000	20 050	16 750	21 650	10 600	14 600	..	..	..	19 550	2.0
2,000,000	24 950	24 200	26 850	12 650	18 250	..	..	..	28 300	1.4
5,000,000	30 000	38 550	32 900	..	..	..	..	..	40 800	0.8
10,000,000	31 800	53 850	..	..	..	..	..	..	49 000	0.5
15,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 550	0.4
.. not applicable										

### T2 levels at which estimates have a relative standard errors of 25% and 50%(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
Percentage	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
RSE of 25%	9 400	5 000	10 900	4 100	5 100	1 600	900	2 700	10 100
RSE of 50%	2 700	1 300	3 300	1 200	1 500	500	200	1 000	2 600

(a) Refers to the number of people contributing to the estimate